

**Decline and Fall of Agitation.**

No sign of the times is more significant, or more worthy of attentive remark, than that which indicates at the present moment the swift decline of slavery agitation in this quarter of the Union. Radiant, rampant, and roaring, as it was but a week or two ago, it now melts down in a gentle stream, rivalling that of futility and soft-records." All this is not the result of chance or individual caprice; there is a meaning in it, and we have already intimated that orders were issued from a certain quarter "to call off that dog," since which time this barking and baying at the moon has been abandoned chiefly to the regular old tarantula abolition Cerberus. A campaign for the Presidency is about to be opened in which slavery agitation and disaffection towards the compromise measures would turn out to be insurmountable obstacle in the eyes of some people, although they have been so allured as to pledge themselves to go to the death upon that issue. [Boston Courier.]

Equally remarkable is the decline of agitation in this quarter. "War to the knife," was the cry but a fortnight ago—now it is "peaceable non-conformity," and "let us alone." The word has been passed through the whole line. Our neighbor has forgotten the cruelties of the fugitive law. [Blade.]

I believe there is no vainer sorrow than sorrowing for the dead. If the past be miserable, and the future inexorable, then is lamentation over the bier vanity itself; but in truth we mourn not for the dead, but after the dead, and for ourselves. And this, too, is vain—a weakness of our nature, to be indulged in only so far as it satisfies and improves us, to be exercised when it could enfeeble our minds or prostrate our energies. I like not the custom of the Hebrews, who honored their dead with wailing. I would prefer to struggle for the composition of feelings that will permit me to recur with pleasure to all the endearing recollections of a life lost to me by my friend unloved with gloom or repining. There are few to whom time does not at length bring this tranquility—he is the wisest who can reach it soonest. I shall let death rule over all as little as I can. I shall let the body that I loved, I shall not suffer him to mar my spirit's intercourse with that of the departed—with that I shall hold converse in my lonely rambles, and in the watches of the night. I will cling to all that endearing and enduring memory that make it oftentimes sweeter to think upon the dead than to commune with the living. [Dub. Univer. Mag.]

**Some Phenomena of Defective Vision.**—One of the earliest evidences of old-age is defective sight, and the opinions inherited respecting the cause of this have been various. A letter has lately appeared in the London Edinburgh, and Philosophical Magazine, from Mr. R. T. Cranmer, Esq., respecting a discovery made by him, which will appear singular to many, because the flattening of the retina has hitherto been held to be the cause of loss of vision, and this is the reason why convex glasses are employed to restore it, and we believe this is the principle upon which Prof. Bronson acts to restore sight—but Mr. Cranmer, who has been defective in vision, states that he took a card and made two fine pin holes, exactly in the position of the centres of the pupils of the eyes, and he found that he saw the true image as correctly as ever he did in his life, to use his own words, "it supplied the place of a pair of spectacles."

By making the pin holes larger or smaller, the focal distance is increased or diminished proportionally. In smashing he can read at the natural focal distance, but with dim light there is the common confusion of letters. A flattening of the cornea won't explain this; he thinks the cause to be some want of contractility engendered in old age in the iris. There is one curious fact which he has observed, viz.—that fine wire gauze, of 1-50 of inch in diameter, in meshes, enabled him, when worn close to the eye, to read small print with great facility, at the distance of six inches, and when the meshes are still closer, he can see the most minute object with remarkable distinctness. This is something for our optical instrument makers.

**Care of the Eyes.**—Looking into the fire is very injurious to the eyes, particularly a coal fire. The stimulus of the light and heat united destroys the eyes. Reading by twilight is very injurious to the eyes, as they are obliged to make great exertion. Reading or sewing with a side light, injures the eyes, as heat should be exposed to an equal degree of light. The reason is, the sympathy between the eyes is so great, that if the pupil of one is dilated by being kept partially in the shade, the one that is the most exposed cannot contract itself sufficiently for protection, and will ultimately be injured. Those who wish to preserve their sight, should preserve their general health by correct habits, and give their eyes just work enough, with a due degree of rest.

**NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD.**—He is bold to say that he can offer you BETTER BARGAINS and BETTER WORK than you can west of Buffalo, he is soon at work, and is making All kinds of BEDSTEADS.

on New and Improved Plans;

such as Lewis' Patent, Fowler's Patent, &c. &c. Do not fail to give him a call.

He has got up a good Heater, and will attend fairs in Ohio or western U.S.

Fremont, Aug. 10, 1850.

**To Former Companions in Arms.**

My Brother Officer and Soldier:

No more let Patriots declare, That "Republik's a grateful tree," For you and I, who fought and bled— And for the Leirs of the brave dead— Our Country has provided made.

The LAND BILL late by Congress pass'd, And granted us in service class'd.

From Forty to a Quarter Section— Is tendered to us—for selection—

Of good, rich soil, (not rough nor thorny)

From Maine to golden Killy Ferry.

Just call on me, *Ed.* And get your Land—

Let your servant to command.

True as the needle to the pole So true you'll find.

LAND AGENT CROWELL.

Fremont, Oct. 10, 1850.

**SCHOOL'S Session will be opened in Fremont by**

**Mondy, October 15th.**

The Town & the Schools are in full operation to him. We will give special attention to those who wish to prepare themselves for teaching. Scholarships of \$1000 each for the expense of attending the schools of the town. The advantages will all rest in the hands of the teacher, in a pecuniary amount of \$1000 per annum, in addition to his salary, in a sum equal to that of any other teacher in the State. He will be supported, in amount of the former teacher's salary.

Fremont, Oct. 5, 1850—302.

**School Teachers.**

The Board of School Examiners for this County, will assemble on Saturday, Oct. 10th, at the Second Street, E. B. White, in the basement of the Methodist Church, at 10 o'clock, P. M. The sessions of the Board will be in the same place, on successive Saturdays, until the examination is completed, for eight weeks.

He will long be remembered as a model Governor for Ohio.

There is an old lady, named Stevens, residing in Overton county, Tenn., whose age is one hundred and twenty years. Her young son is a sweet lad of seventy.

Fremont, October 12, 1850—313.

**The California Legislature.**

The Sacramento Transcript gives the names of the persons elected to the Legislature, and some appositely as follows:

**Senate—Democrats 8, Whigs 7—Democratic majority, 2.**

**Assembly—Democrats 19, Whigs 14, Independent 1, Doubtful 2—Democratic plurality, 4.**

**On Joint Ballot—Democrats 27, Whigs 21, Doubtful and Independents 4—Democratic majority, 2.**

**BOOKS! BOOKS!**

The subscribers have just received

*Decidedly the Largest and Best Selection of*

*EDUCATIONAL BOOKS,*

**EVER BROUGHT TO THIS MARKET—**

**Miscellaneous, Classical, Medical and School Books, among which, the following are a few:**

**The writings of Gen Washington, by Jared Sparks, 12 volumes.**

**President's Quest of Peru, 8 volumes;**

**do. Ferdinand's America, 3 vols;**

**do. Miscellaneous, 1 vol;**

**Allison's History of Europe, 4 vols;**

**Hilder's United States, 3 vols;**

**Macaulay's History of England, 2 vols;**

**Hallam's Works, 4 vols; G. H. Rose's, 4 vols;**

**Stephens' Slave Power, 2 vols;**

**Addison's Life of Burke, 3 vols;**

**Jones' Works, 1 and 2 vols; Byron's do;**

**Shakespeare's Works, 1 and 2 vols;**

**Rolfe's Harry, "do";**

**Chadwick's Information for the People, 2 vols;**

**Ames' Education, 2 vols;**

**Ward's American History, 2 vols;**

**Stevens' American History, 2 vols;**

**Ward's American History,**